

April 1975

the university of alberta magazine

new trail

ISSN 0028-6907

This strategy of contrived
scarcity which oil companies
have displayed . . .

Consumers are not
organized in a permanent
and politically powerful
fashion. Yet.

There has to be a
continental energy policy . . .

I'm all for
consumer control
of the economy.

These nuclear plants present
an unacceptable risk of catastrophe . . .

I am a
consumer
advocate.

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Education, the community, and an invitation

In the last issue of *New Trail* Gordon Fearn looked at ways the University might communicate better with the community. In this issue, Jim Small, a specialist in continuing education, considers the University's extension function—what might the University offer to the rest of the community that is outside the traditional pattern of credit and non-credit courses.

Their ruminations are directed, as are many other thoughts by many other people on campus, toward the question, "What can the University do for the rest of the community?" Or, turned around, "What does the rest of the community want the University to do for it?" Or broader still, "What does the community in general want education in general to do?"

As *New Trail* goes to press, Alberta is in the middle of a provincial election campaign, a campaign in which education is a conspicuous non-issue, at least so far as the incumbent government is concerned. At an election rally in the Edmonton Gardens, sponsored by the Alberta Teachers' Association, not a single representative of the government made a showing. Is education really so low among the priorities of the community at large? Does the incumbent government reflect the public mind about education, and, if it does, how did the public mind become so negative?

You are the public, and *New Trail* invites you to write us about your views. We are planning a larger format *New Trail*, and hope we will have room enough to include your ideas, on education, on higher education, and on anything else that matters to you.

Because of the larger *Trail*, you will not be receiving the June issue, but you will receive a double size issue in September. We hope it will be worth waiting for.

—JFR

Senate Report on the future of of the Extension function: a reaction

by James Small, Department of Educational Administration

Introduction

A task force was established by The University of Alberta Senate in March, 1974 "to discover the public mind on the future of the extension function at The University of Alberta." After an extensive period of public inquiry which included the receipt of 94 submissions, communications, and viewpoints from members of various publics and university spokesmen the task force presented its report in November. In accepting the report the Senate passed two resolutions:

1. That The University of Alberta should make a university-wide commitment to the development of its role as a major community resource.
2. That service to the people of Alberta at large should have status comparable to the traditional teaching and research activities of the University.

Unfortunately these resolutions fail to do justice to the task force's report as they lack an immediate call to action. The casual reader on campus might well absolve himself, his department, or faculty from any initiatives on the grounds that the recommendations are either too vague to be taken seriously, or in fact simply endorse initiatives already taken. For example in the Faculty of Education there are many instances of community service activities by academic staff, ranging from in-service workshops for teachers, to service on school boards and units of local government. It is fair to say that the faculty encourages service activities by recognizing them for promotion and increment purposes. The Faculty of Education is not unique in the provision of

community service, and indeed the report lists a variety of service activities which have been offered over a period of sixty years. What further action, then, does the report suggest?

The Question of Credit

The revelation which marks the report as significant is the rejection by the public of the notion that educational experiences extended beyond the traditional form of delivery have inherent limitations which somehow exclude them as possible components of degree programs. "It was soon apparent that the public does not entirely accept this limitation, and such subjects as the relationship of credit with non-credit work and alternative routes to a degree recurred in discussion."

The public's mind on this point should surprise no one, in large part because of the growing acceptance of the philosophy of life-long-learning which is based on the principle of incremental development over an extended period of time. Another reason is the growing importance of formal credentials as a determinant of future life-style and career prospects. This trend may be resisted but it will never be reversed.

A final reason for the rejection of the credit/non-credit dichotomy is the general interest in non-traditional studies and programs which are affecting universities all over the world.

The Growth of Non-Traditional Studies

A Commission on Non-Traditional Studies in the United States argues for the provision of degree credit learning opportunities which are not subjected to the usual restrictions of time, place, and

learning style. Numerous examples are given of ways of overcoming delivery problems using modern technology well within Alberta's capabilities. Another thrust is the practice of granting credit for specific kinds of life experience provided that the experience substantiates a level of knowledge and/or skills relevant to the program to which it is credited. This proviso necessitates the establishment of certain controls to prevent abuses.

Fordham University invites students to enrol in a special BA program for adults with the following advertisement: "You show us what you've done in the course of your life, and if it looks solid, we'll give you academic credit for it." It is only one of hundreds of colleges and universities in the United States which gives credit for life experience. National and regional agencies have been established to provide guidelines for evaluating non-traditional credit. An example is the Cooperative Assessment of Experiential Learning, a joint project of the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, and ten colleges and universities. In its first nine months of operation this agency has received more than 1,500 requests for information. The American Council on Education also has established a Commission on Educational Credit that plans to investigate a wide range of non-collegiate programs to determine their credit potential.

Another well established trend is the use of a multiagency approach to service whereby a student may be registered at one institution but takes courses offered in others with the consent of his advisor. A variation of this idea is the learning contract in which a large component of a degree program may be acquired through unique activities such as work experience and study-travel. In a recent conference on consortia one speaker, Fritz Groupe, assessed the status of this movement: "Educational consortia, ranging from long-term joint undertakings in carefully limited areas, to the virtually total integration of major institutions are the most visible recent development in higher education." He noted that the isolated university has always been a myth, and that institutions as well as students benefit from cooperative arrangements.

The use of modern technology and sophisticated programing becomes more feasible on a multi-agency basis because of the increase of scale. The British Open University experience supports this contention. It is too easy to dismiss its programs as irrelevant to Canadian needs, yet several United States universities have examined them and purchased a variety of programs for their own use; specifically, Rutgers, the University of Houston, and the University of Maryland. In all cases these universities report a high level of acceptance of the programs by faculty and students alike. It is not unreasonable to conclude that they may be similarly acceptable in Alberta.

While many world movements in education originate elsewhere, adoption and momentum frequently occur in the United States. So-called non-traditional study, such as correspondence courses, are a long-standing tradition in Britain, Australia, and South Africa. Similarly, with respect to access to university studies, many innovations are to be found in Canadian universities. The University of Saskatchewan has offered credit courses by correspondence in a number of subjects without formal admission requirements. In Manitoba increasing accessibility of northern students is effected by the Inter-University North Program in which three universities operate seven northern centres, where both credit and non-credit programs are available to students, many of whom lack normal admission requirements. In Alberta, Athabasca University functions under an open admissions policy; and the University of Lethbridge has introduced a variety of innovations such as work-study programs designed to make university studies attractive to a wider public.

The Senate Report

The Senate task force appears to have acquainted itself with current trends in higher education, since its statements are consistent with the notion of greater accessibility to programs and responsiveness to a wider range of learning needs. The report explicitly or implicitly questions many of our traditional assumptions, such as:

1. The necessity of a lecturer in person.
2. The necessity of having courses offered by a staff member or graduate assistant.
3. The necessity of in-person attendance on campus or at off-campus centres.
4. The assumption that education must fit within a given time frame, such as a term, session or a given number of years.
5. The assumption of course content sanctity, so that only courses developed at The University of Alberta are valid.
6. The assumption that traditional university study is the only valid way of acquiring knowledge and skills which can be credited towards a degree.

These assumptions must be re-examined, to see if they are still valid. This is not to say that the traditional patterns for university-level studies are defective, but that alternatives can be added to widen the range of student options. The University should also examine the need for new structures to facilitate non-traditional study. The Spring Session, Summer Session, Evening Credit office appears to have some potential for engagement in non-traditional delivery, and has already taken many initiatives, such as lunch-hour credit courses offered in the city. Perhaps the more routine aspects of its operation could be absorbed by other administrative structures, leaving it free to pioneer new course and program developments, and to establish better links with the Department of Extension, other post-secondary institutions and local further education councils.

Other kinds of means to link post-secondary institutions in cooperative undertakings should also be considered; for example a credit advisory board which would recommend procedures for awarding credit in non-traditional ways, such as credit by challenge and credit for life experience. It could also seek to establish new credit opportunities between institutions, such as encouraging the sharing of staff, students, facilities, and programs of study.

The Senate Report, in drawing attention to the desire of the public for new types of credit opportunities, has provided a real incentive for us to re-examine our operation. The climate of change which exists within Alberta at present makes these proposals appear quite opportune.

If no other University body accepts the challenge of examining fully the implications of the Senate Report then the Senate may have to go it alone. In so doing it may help The University of Alberta to retain its hard-won reputation of being among Canada's best.

For those interested in further reading, mimeographed copies of the Senate Report "On the Future of The Extension Function" are available from the Senate Office, Mechanical Engineering Building, The University of Alberta. Non-traditional studies may be followed up in *Explorations in Non-Traditional Study* by S. Gould and K.P. Cross (Jossey-Brass, 1972) and in the December 16, 1974 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (vol. IX, No. 13). The journal *Planning for Higher Education* of October, 1974 (Vol. 3, No. 5) contains material on the consortia conference, and open universities are examined in "Open Universities in America" by B.J. Mayeske in *Lifelong Learners—A New Clientele for Higher Education* edited by D. Vermilye (Jossey-Brass, 1974).

William Thorsell

A Jack of All Trades and Master

"The condition of freedom is risk."

In constructing my personal values, I must now publicly admit to plagiarism—the capital academic offence. My youth has been a painstaking process of lifting quotes from other people's literature, history, and politics and linking them together in a worldview I heretofore called my own. To be honest when asserting my beliefs, I should frequently stop to give footnotes, for in expressing my own opinions I confess there is nothing new under the sun (oops!).

This pathology started while I was an undergraduate at this University. My best friend and I continually interrupted each other with rapturous renditions of the latest quotable gem from our readings. I believe it was he who discovered the poet-philosopher Kahlil Gibran and we mined Gibran's writings like greedy treasure hunters. (So did many people whose subsequent marriages I attended.) Soon we were collecting quotes in special sections of our notebooks and we always included at least one at the beginning of each term paper: "Genius is childhood distinctly formulated" claimed Beaudelaire; "To tolerate is to insult" insisted Goethe. By the time we had graduate student offices, quotes covered our walls with humanity's wisdom conveniently reduced to pith. "I came to know her intimately, but not well."

Yes, we were true believers, but in defence, we honored many quotes at once. Like the description I used to give of that same romantic friend: "He is hopelessly in love; he just doesn't know with whom yet."

To the degree that quotes express complex thoughts with frugal intelligence, they remain deserving of honor. Some, less pithy, may even merit continued attention. In graduate school I knew one young professor who carried the same tattered book with him wherever he went. It contained the following passage: "... in communist society ... it is possible for me to do one thing today and another tomorrow, to hunt in the morning, fish in the afternoon, rear cattle in the evening, criticize after dinner, just as I have a mind, without ever becoming hunter, fisherman, shepherd or critic."

This vision has certainly not been realized, but my friend retained the idea as a life-guide. When asked "Who are you?" he would never answer "A professor" or any other title. He was simply a person who taught, among other things. He regarded it as an insult to be described as a function, which seems quite understandable. Yet in our society, most people seem to crave professional labels in an effort to be flattered, to gain recognition. It is apparently better to be a hunter and nothing else than lack a quick response to the question "Who are you?"

In fact, as the equations sustaining life on earth become dangerously unbalanced, it appears that more dedicated specialists are needed in the struggle to survive without agony. At this historical moment it actually seems selfish for an intelligent person to aspire to no profession, but rather "to do one thing today and another tomorrow, just as I have a mind." In the baldest terms, it recalls the spectre of Nero fiddling.

Moreover, our social reward system—incomes, prestige, collegial support—clearly favors specialists, competent bit-players in a highly interdependent cast of thousands. The hunger to be describable by some professional label has infected even artists and salesmen, so insistent are the pressures for a social "hardening of the categories." In universities our best young minds are exhorted to narrow their focus through the PhD. In theory and practise, any rephrased vision of Renaissance Man seems historically out of place.

How sad. In expressing regret about this recently, I was accused of demonstrating that sentimental soft-headedness allegedly

common to students in the late sixties. I was jokingly described as "a flower-child gone to seed"—a compliment I do not deserve. What surprised me about the critic was that he was a student eight years younger than I. What did not surprise me was that he was in almost desperate competition for entry to law school. In fact, applications to all professional schools, from architecture to public affairs, have risen dramatically across the continent.

Can it be that there is a group of alumni drawn from the late sixties that will be peculiarly out of joint with both those who came before and after? In participating in what was once merchandised as "the counter culture"—an inevitable object of nostalgia—will certain elements that survive in the flower-children's life-style find no reflection even in the younger? Is this a group historically adrift?

In some ways it is a delightful thought. Imagine the Class of '67 in the twenty-first century: sitting around on grass with long wisps of thinning hair held together by fraying headbands; promiscuous at 70; pop-festival gigs at Golden Age Park—with a little help from their friends. Being an historical curiosity may have its rewards—it is often fun to share a secret.

But, if I am in some ways one of them, I suspect our claims to enduring peculiarity are presumptuous. Most of us will buy the argument that specialization is the best way to develop as people and as responsible citizens, while (fortuitously) providing the apparently greatest rewards. Most of us will discard our doubts about the concept of careers and "career ladders" flowing through hierarchy to a pension plan. Most of us will join the historical mainstream.

But, if we become indistinguishable from our social surroundings, let us not forget what we have betrayed, or perhaps more kindly, lost. For what we have betrayed is what the world once thought it could afford—the frank relationship of individuals in an environment of plenty. That vision lasted in popular form for half a decade in the twentieth century. We now appear to be on the road to more difficult times, perhaps even apocalyptic events.

Can we keep Canada out of the worst of what may come? Can we stay out of a war that might well be started by the United States? Are we heading for a world disorder in which it will be, in fact, the hunters and no one else who will survive?

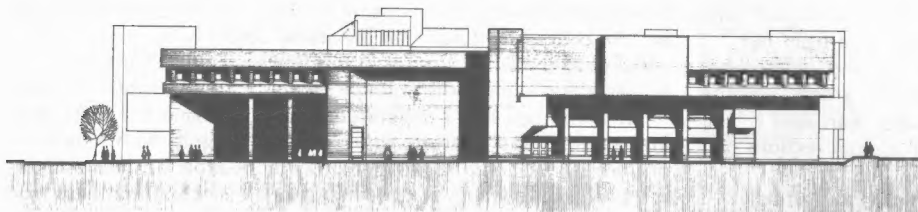
I generally dislike concluding with questions—it seems more like abandoning. But for now, all's well that ends.



William Thorsell

Fine Arts Centre

One of the busiest buildings on The University of Alberta campus is the new Fine Arts Centre. Construction of the first phase of the Centre, which houses the departments of Drama, Music, and Art and Design, began late in 1971. Less than two years later, months before its official opening, the Centre was open and a hub of activity. The first phase contains teaching facilities and a large amount of work space; the second phase, to be added later, will include an art gallery, a concert hall, and a theatre.



music

The Department of Music offers one of the most comprehensive undergraduate and graduate programs in Canada. There is an emphasis on ensemble playing, and several orchestral groups—including a symphony—exist on the basis of this philosophy. An extensive master's program with specialization in applied music, composition, music history and literature, or music history, likely will be supplemented in the near future with a doctoral program in performance. In the photos, (right) students listen to a variety of records and tapes in the Music Resources Centre; (above) a student practices in a studio.



Photos by Ray St. Arnaud, Walter Jungkind, Forrest Bard, and Richard Kerr

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drama

The Department of Drama offers programs which are among the most extensive in any Canadian university. Undergraduates can obtain a Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) in either acting or design; graduates can obtain an MFA in design, playwriting, or directing, or an MA in dramatic literature, theatre history, or dramatic theory and criticism. Shown here are two scenes from *The Country Wife*, a presentation of Studio Theatre/Stage '74, involving final-year students in the BFA acting program, presented in the Fine Arts Centre's Thrust Theatre.



art and design

Art and Design offers a wide range of programs at both undergraduate and graduate levels (BFA and Master of Visual Arts degrees), involving specialization in painting, sculpture, printmaking, visual communication design, and industrial design. The Fine Arts Centre is well equipped with facilities for the fulfillment of projects in any of these specialties. In the photos, (far left) a painting student at work; (centre) students and professors participate in a project critique; and (left) a visual communication design student applies the finishing touches to a display.





You can no paradise w

by David C. Norwood, *New Trail staff*

For a man who can become . . . emotionally and physically shaken over an injustice, Nader goes about his life in a curiously bloodless way. He thinks of catastrophes in terms of their prevention. When the earthquake hit Los Angeles . . . what moved him, on the surface, was the stupidity, not the suffering. "It doesn't need to happen," he cried. "They know how to predict these things. *Why don't the fools use their knowledge?*" He does not mention victims except as a product of the phenomena that engage his interest. His view of the world is a well-lighted, black-and-white photograph. "There is," he says, "a technological solution to everything."

—Charles McCarry, *Citizen Nader* (New York, 1972), p. 128.

One of the first things one realizes, when encountering Ralph Nader for the first time, is that one knows nothing about him other than the causes and issues he is advancing. There is something almost inhuman about him. He is known the world over for his work on behalf of the consumer, yet as a person he remains virtually a mystery. Nader works very hard to make himself a non-issue; the important subject is never Ralph Nader, but rather the material he is publicizing or the comments he is making. The result of his efforts is usually a top-notch news story dealing with a particular topic at a particular time. The only aspects of Nader which appear are his role as a spokesman and his public feelings on the issue at hand. The private Nader remains private.

Nader has a genuine sympathy for journalists, so long as they stick to the issues. It has been an unspoken but clearly understood part of his relations with reporters that his privacy could never be violated; there were no intimate little pieces in the Sunday papers about his favorite recipes, no flash of his restless humor to lighten a news story.

—McCarry, *Citizen Nader*, p. 113.

There is something automatically suspicious about a person with the dedication of Ralph Nader. As one person who worked with him said, "When I first met him, I felt that there *had* to be some angle. I mean, no one could be this zealous. But it didn't take long to see that he really means business, that he is genuine. Once you've made that decision, there's no hassle accepting Nader for what he is." And what he is, no more, no less, is a selfless worker for consumer awareness.

Nader may not believe that there is a widespread conscious corporate conspiracy to fleece humanity for all its worth, but he believes that there is no such thing as a corporate conscience. The only way to force corporations to work for the good of the consumer, he feels, is to make it more expensive for them *not* to do so. "For example," he said recently, "a company will not install

pollution control equipment unless it's going to cost it more—say through a fine—to go without it. It's a fact of life."

It is a persistent theme of Nader's that businessmen who exploit the public safety and welfare are criminals and ought to go to jail. . . . [He regards] criminal penalties . . . as an opportunity for a philosophical breakthrough, a chance to strip businessmen of the immunity he believes they enjoy from the consequences of their actions. There is, he believes, no clearer example of the breakdown of law and order in society than the casual violence done by industry to the environment and to the health and happiness of individuals.

—McCarry, *Citizen Nader*, p. 85

Ralph Nader is a lawyer who arrived in the public eye thanks largely to his battle with General Motors over the safety of the Corvair. That Nader won the battle is amazing enough, but what probably secured Nader his reputation for integrity and credibility was the fact that General Motors, using the best legal and professional minds in the business, did everything in its power to discredit him. Nader emerged unscathed: there was nothing for which he could be discredited, and the president of the corporation publicly apologized to him.

Nader did not capitalize on his fame in any personal sense; that is, he did not sell the rights to "The Ralph Nader Story" to Hollywood, he did not agree to endorse shaving cream, and he did not change his life style in any significant way. No doubt, however, fame helped him in that it helped his cause. Before the GM affair, Nader had been a voice crying in the wilderness, one of many such voices. Now, when he spoke against a perceived corporate or government abuse, he had the public's ear. Working with, and occasionally against, other groups of concerned persons, Nader was instrumental in having consumer-protection legislation passed by the United States government—although he still thinks most of it to be far less potent than it could or should be.

Above all, Nader used his prominence to advance consumer power and to weaken corporate control of public lives. His task has taken him to all parts of the US and to foreign countries, including Canada, to speak, to enquire, to agitate, usually all of them at once.

In 1974 the Alma Mater Fund of The University of Alberta established the "Spoken Word" lecture series. Ralph Nader was its inaugural speaker. He arrived in Edmonton early on a November afternoon from Los Angeles, where he had conducted a series of lectures. In the few hours prior to his public address at the University, Nader gave one major press conference, and participated in at least four television interviews, one TV talk-show, two smaller press conferences, and at least one private interview. After his public talk he attended a reception which included a few

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more interviews. Because the next day was Thanksgiving in the United States, Nader wanted to be home, and he caught an eastbound jet at 1:50 a.m. Those who spent even a portion of his Edmonton visit with him were surprised at the stamina he exhibited.

It is human nature to suspect the motives of a person so dedicated to a cause as Ralph Nader is. There is a desire, motivated by no particular malice, to determine whether in fact there is some ulterior motive in his activities. It is perhaps a measure of the common trust in humanity that Nader's motives are suspect. The mind simply refuses to accept that there are persons in this world who do so much for other than personal benefit.

Nader's press conferences provided no cause to speculate on his motives. Certainly he used his well-established credibility to lend authority to his assertions, but it was more a matter of his assuming that credibility than flaunting it. There was no arrogance, no dismissing of statements with a wave of the hand. Every question asked was answered. Nader listened to those who disagreed with him, sometimes agreeing, sometimes countering with another argument. All the while he stayed true to form; he remained the medium, not the issue.

Not that people did not try to make him an issue or hold him responsible for corporate shortcomings. Towards the end of a second, smaller press conference, Nader was questioned by a young woman about the lack of adequate testing of birth-control products before they were marketed.

Nader: Well, the [US] Food and Drug Administration is very derelict in this area. It uses women as guinea pigs; I mean, they've really permitted that.

Woman: Well, why do you think this is being allowed?

Nader: The FDA is in the pockets of the drug companies, and the consumer movement is not yet powerful enough to head it off. We've filed a number of suits and exposed a lot of this—so has the Washington Post—and—

Woman: Well why don't you stop it? It's killing people!

Nader: Sure. But it's not enough to say, "stop it." You've got to have the power to stop it.

Woman: It's not enough that it's killing or seriously maiming people?

Nader: Well, no. Cars have been killing people, too, because they're defectively designed. It's not a matter of the fact; it's a matter of who has the power to stop it—and this is in the process of building. No ten people are going to be able to do it.

Woman: But it's not ten people; it's thousands.

Nader: I mean that no ten people fighting to stop it are going to be able to do it. It's going to take a lot of people.

Woman: There are a lot of people concerned about birth control.

Nader: Well, they ought to get off their duff and start organizing politically, instead of just complaining about it.

Woman: A lot of people are organized politically and are trying to stop it.

Nader: I haven't seen it in the United States. In fact, I'm amazed at just how weak the women's movement is on this subject. They're more concerned with making sure everybody says "person power" instead of fighting this.

Woman: I must disagree.

Nader: I'm sorry you do because it's a fact. They're not powerful enough at all.

At this point the press conference was ended by a host from the Alma Mater Fund, who diplomatically pointed out that "obviously, we could go on a long time on this subject." Whether or not she had made her point, the woman had come closest of anybody that day to evoking the more "personal" Ralph Nader.

There is about him no trace of the male chauvinist. He treats women . . . exactly as he treats men—without condescension, and in language directed exclusively to the mind. Their gender, to Nader, is not another country. Nothing in his manner draws attention to the fact of sexual difference. "He'll never call you 'dear' or 'honey' or 'miss,'" says one young woman. "I always think that he is silently calling me 'Citizen.' It's refreshing but a little uncanny."

—McCarry, *Citizen Nader*, pp. 129-30.

An encounter with Ralph Nader definitely can change the sceptic into a believer, or at least a believer of sorts. Afterwards, one is no closer to knowing Ralph Nader than before, except that one cannot help but admire his tenacity. It's important to realize that, if Nader exercised the same level of dedication if he were a corporate executive, people would regard him as ambitious, respectable, and entirely normal. They cannot believe that Nader is doing what he is doing for no more compensation than the good of the cause. There has to be an angle.

If there is an angle, no one has found it yet, and many people have tried. As well, there is a point beyond which the search for Nader's "angle" is redundant. On the positive side, he has given consumer awareness a strong impetus, and it's apparent that he intends to continue his work. Publicly at least, Ralph Nader's world will never be perfect, and he'd be the first to tell you so.

campus reporter

"May you get some good use out of this sawbuck."

by David C. Norwood, New Trail staff

Being the Fund Development Officer for a large university such as Alberta has its ups and downs, its rewards and displeasures. In more than one instance the good and the bad come at the same time. Lorne MacPherson, who acts in this capacity for The University of Alberta, was able to share some of the ups and downs recently, in the form of letters, just after the announcement of the recipients of financial grants from the 1974 Alma Mater Fund.

The Alma Mater Fund, successor to the Annual Development Fund and the alumni division of the Three Alberta Universities Capital Fund, encourages alumni to donate any amount, however small or large, to provide "something extra" for the University. Response to the 1974 appeal, whose chairman was Robert Walker, BSc(Eng) '59, was gratifying, says Mr. MacPherson. "I would guess that the Alma Mater Fund is an appealing one. The number of alumni who contributed increased 73 percent over the old development fund."

One letter from a 1932 graduate which accompanied a contribution, and which reveals one of the "ups" of the job, indicates the nature of the Fund's appeal.

For years the U of A alumni have been making requests for funds. But their prospectus or whatever you call it was always so expensive looking that it made one think that any donation less than \$500 or \$1,000 would be too small to be appreciated. Many times I would have been glad to contribute but the ivory tower look of the request turned me off. Your letter is the first that I have responded to. So here is \$10.

Another letter, more succinct and to the point, illustrates a "down"—but also a humorous—aspect of being a Fund Development Officer. It was written at the bottom of the Fund appeal letter. "You've got to be kidding!" the person wrote.

Taped to the page was a penny.

Another response went as follows: "Dear Mr. Walker: If you would like to arrange the cancellation of my Parking Fines, so as to facilitate my obtaining my final marks and degree certificate, I would gladly contribute an equal amount to the Alma Mater Fund."

"We get a few of those every year," commented Mr. MacPherson.

Another letter came from a lawyer. "Re: Alma Mater Fund. Pursuant to your black-mail letter I am enclosing my cheque in the sum of \$10 and trust this will suffice to satisfy all demands for at least 12 months."

With funds received in 1974, almost \$40,000 was awarded to applicants in amounts ranging

from \$100 to \$10,000. The largest amount, \$10,000, went to the Spoken Word lecture series, which was inaugurated by Ralph Nader in November 1974 (see article elsewhere in this issue). At least one speaker will be brought to Edmonton in 1975, likely more. The smallest amount, \$100, went to the Scottish Country Dance Club of The University of Alberta, to help with a workshop held in February.

Other grants included \$500 to the Department of Art and Design at the University to help construct an experimental playground for children; \$1,200 to the University Librarian to publish *Those Tumultuous Years*, by Duncan Campbell, a record of the University presidency of Walter Johns; \$2,500 to the Department of English to help fund a Writer-in-Residence; \$1,895 to the Division of Athletics to purchase an organ for the arena and gymnasium; and \$2,000 each to the Librarian (to fund the Librarian's Special Purchase Fund), the Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation, the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research (to assist graduate student special travel necessities), and the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies.

More than 20 grants were made in all. A thousand dollars went toward the funding of two matriculation scholarships, while \$3,000 was given to the School of Nursing to establish a nursing scholarship. The Foreign Students' Emergency Fund received \$1,000, and the International Students' Committee was granted \$500 to fund International Week at the University.

When so much can be done with the fund, says Mr. MacPherson, it is plain that there are more "ups" than "downs" to his job. In themselves the letters received by the Fund Development Office represent "something extra" to the University. Even those letters with a nasty tinge count for less when weighed against a letter such as this:

Please find enclosed one picture of Sir John A. [whose portrait appears on the Canadian \$10 bill]. If I don't spend it this way, I would buy a lottery ticket with it. If I could win it would be better to send part of the proceeds instead. Continued purchase of raffle tickets whenever available since 1910 have to date produced no wins. Estimated out of pocket loss to date: \$750. I can't win so hereby forsake the old and start a new habit.

This crooked old reprobate John A., at that, is a shiny example compared to what we elected last summer.

May you get some good use out of the sawbuck. Yours, etc.

P.S. Present purchasing value of \$10 is 80¢ compared with 1961 money and 10¢ compared with the '48 and '49 money, so you're not getting much.

Enrolment Rises

University administrators were pleased last year when they found that enrolment of full-time students at the University had increased from 17,757 in 1972-73 to 18,524. The trend has continued this year (1974-75); total full-time enrolment is 19,155. In addition, pointed out University statistician P. Scrutton, a total of 3,308 part-time and 580 Evening Credit students had registered, giving a total Winter-Session enrolment (to December 1, 1974) of 23,043. With the inclusion of Spring Session and Summer Session registrations (2,676 and 3,576 respectively) registration in the one-year period ending December 1, 1974 totalled 29,295.

In a recent meeting, one University administrator remembered that when he was a graduate student here, administrators were certain that total enrolment could never surpass 6,000. Now, with some help from provincial government planners, administrators believe that full-time enrolment eventually will be approximately four times that figure.

Books

by Staff and Graduates

Bilingualism, Biculturalism and Education, the proceedings of the conference of that title held at College Universitaire Saint-Jean last year, has just been published. It contains a collection of 25 articles on educational and cultural aspects of bilingualism in Canada and has been edited and prepared for publication by **Stephen T. Carey**, Assistant Professor of Psychology at College Saint-Jean.

Don Gill and **Penelope Bonnett, MA'71**, *Nature in the Urban Landscape—a study of City Ecosystems*, York Press, 1973.

Don Gill is Director of the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies and Associate Professor of Geography, and Penelope Bonnett is with the provincial Department of the Environment.

George F.G. Stanley, BA '29, LLD '71, *Canada's Soldiers: the Military History of an Unmilitary People*. 3rd edition, Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, 1974. Professor Stanley is Director of Canadian Studies at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick. He will retire from his position at the end of June.

Helen McGregor Rodney, BA (Honors) '49, head, Reference Division, McPherson Library, University of Victoria, conceived and directed compilation of *Creative Canada: A Twentieth-Century Biographical Dictionary of Creative and Performing Artists* (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, vol. 1, 1971, vol. 2, 1972), containing about 1,500 entries to date. Mrs. McGregor is president of the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries, and a member of the Canadian Library Association Board and Council.

alumni notes

Tales of the Times

Black Fox on Mayfair

This little story (delightful in spite of its rather grisly ending) was sent to us by Alan E. Cameron, who taught mining and metallurgy at the University from before World War I until 1937. Professor Cameron also wrote the short piece two issues ago about the early days in Assiniboia Hall.

So many excellent stories about earlier days at the University are surfacing that Trail staff thought a regular column of nostalgia would be a good idea. Professor Cameron's little black fox will have the honor of starting the column, and we hope that other readers with good "tales of the times" (to adopt Professor Cameron's phrase), whatever the times may be, will also write to us and share their memories.

The University played its part in the development of the Mayfair Golf Club. Edmonton had the Edmonton Golf and Country Club miles out west of the city and the municipal golf links in the flats just west of the High Level Bridge. Mayfair was created in the early '20s by residents of the Garneau including many members of the staff of the University. I still hold share certificate No. 163, dated July 26, 1922.

We had a Sunday morning 'foursome,' I.F. (Ibe) Morrison and Harold Hawe vs. Blair Paterson and myself. One Sunday morning Harold had put them "one up" on the fifth green and as we walked over to the near-by sixth tee, behold, in the middle of the short sixth fairway was a black furry creature gaily playing with a little white ball. We all hesitated and watched for a moment and then Harold, with his putter still in his hand, lofted it gently into the air in the general direction of the furry creature. Twinkling brightly in the morning sun the head of the putter descended and somehow attracted the little animal so that she ran, presumably to catch it, and received it smartly on the head.

"Harold! shame on you," I shouted. "Poor little pussy."

We moved slowly towards the sixth tee and as we did so "pussy" gathered herself together and ran off into the poplar brush to the left of the fairway. We "teed-off" and as we passed down the fairway Harold picked up the little white ball; a nice, not badly chewed Dunlop "red spot."

After we left the sixth green, Blair having putted a nice birdie to put all even again, I said, "I am going back to look for 'pussy'." There she sat on the edge of the fairway, head down, quiet as a mouse. Harold had followed me so I told him to move forward quietly to attract her attention if necessary while I circled in behind her. I stepped up from behind and picked her up by the scruff of her neck as I always did with

my own pussy cat. A nice furry black fox!

She collapsed (later we found she was a vixen) beneath my hands so we tied her feet together, using, I think, the laces from my oxfords, slung her on the staff of my driver and carried her up to the clubhouse. Game forgotten, but forever afterwards Ibe claimed he and Harold had won the round because I had resigned when I turned back to pick up pussy.

Harold, a practising barrister in Edmonton, had a client, a fox farmer south of Strathcona, and after some telephoning got him to agree to have a look at our trophy, still quite quiescent but obviously alive. The client could find no branding or other mark of ownership and assumed she was a "wild" fox. At first he would have nothing to do with her claiming she would only contaminate his farm. However, after some "palaver" he agreed to take her and breed her on trial and if the progeny proved acceptable would retain the first litter and divide all subsequent litters fifty-fifty. The end of that day found all four wives of the "foursome" with "dreams of sugar-plums dancing through their heads." BLACK FOX FURS FOR EVERYONE!

On Monday morning, the *Edmonton Bulletin* carried the news of the startling developments on Mayfair. Monday afternoon Messrs Hawe and Cameron were summoned before the magistrate by the SPCA but when the "Beak" heard the lovely story of the home we had found for our little vixen all was forgiven.

Sequel: Some months later word reached us that Vixen had produced but she had eaten all the litter and had died of constipation.

Among Our Alumni

Arthur Kroeger

A native Albertan and a graduate of The University of Alberta, Arthur Kroeger, BA'55, has been appointed Deputy Minister of the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

An honors graduate in English, Mr. Kroeger was a 1956 Rhodes Scholar from Alberta. He spent the years 1956 to 1958 in England studying political and economic philosophy. While there he wrote examinations for the Canadian Department of External Affairs. He was accepted by the department and was posted first to Geneva, then to New Delhi, Tanzania and, finally, Washington. In Washington he was approached by the Canadian Treasury Board to return home. In 1971 he joined the Treasury Board in Ottawa and was responsible for assessing departmental expenditures in relation to federal policies and priorities. Then, in December, he was appointed to his new position.

As Deputy Minister, Mr. Kroeger is responsible for the administration of his department. The jurisdictions of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, which include national parks as well as native peoples and

northern development, are considered among the most difficult and delicate in the federal government. In an interview with a representative of Southam News, Mr. Kroeger admitted that he was somewhat "intimidated" by his new position, and realized that he would be dealing with a "very sensitive clientele."

Mr. Kroeger is not the only Alberta-born member of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. His immediate superior, Minister Judd Buchanan, shares the same distinction.

Deaths

Eric Lafferty Harvie, LLB'14, philanthropist and founder of Calgary's Glenbow Foundation.

Milton E. LaZerte, MA'25, the "Grand Old Man" of education in Alberta.

Ethel Cobb, BA'26, in Calgary.

Mildred May (Thrasher) Whitlam, BA'27, in Winfield, B.C.

M. Ruth Thompson, BSc(Nu)'30, former director of the School of Nursing, in Edmonton.

Harry Knowlton Brown, DDS'30, recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1961, in Ottawa.

Ruth (Shipley) Wotherspoon, BA'33, in Edmonton.

Helen (McArthur) Wilson, BSc(Nu)'34, former director of the University School of Nursing, in Guelph, Ontario.

Ralph H. Wilson, B.Com.'34, local Edmonton businessman.

E.L. (Lee) Harrison, BSc(Eng)'50, prominent Canadian telecommunications engineer, in Edmonton.

Joe Lloyd Milner, BSc(Eng)'50, petroleum executive, in Edmonton.

Alva Kettys, BEd'52, long-time Edmonton teacher, in Edmonton.

David E. Guttman, BSc(Pharm)'52, professor of pharmacy, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Derek H. Field, BCom'54, general sales manager for CFRN-TV, in Edmonton.

Milton C. Stroud, DDS'55, in Banff.

Gertrude Friessen, BSc(Nu)'73, in a traffic accident near Prince George, B.C.

William Patrick Dunn, MFA'73, director of drama, Medicine Hat Junior College.

Alumni Annual Meeting

Graduates of the University, and their spouses, are invited to attend an evening reception in connection with the 36th Annual Meeting of the General Alumni Association, at the Captain's Cabin, Lister Hall, on Friday, May 2nd, from 8-10 p.m. An excellent opportunity to visit informally with senior members of the University community and annual meeting delegates in and out of Province.

'27 **Guy R. Lyle, BA**, recently retired administrator of Emory University's libraries, has completely revised his book *The Administration of the College Library*, an authoritative guide for librarians, now in its fourth edition.

'29 **George F.G. Stanley, BA**, has had his book *Canada Invaded, 1775-1776*, published by the National Museums of Canada. He was awarded an Honorary DCL by St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, at Fall Convocation, in December 1974.

'31 **William Bramley-Moore, MD**, former registrar of the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons, is the new chairman of the Glenrose Hospital's board of management in Edmonton.

'32 Queen's University has a new award, the W.H. Poole Scholarship in Marketing, established by students and associates as an expression of gratitude and affection on the occasion of the retirement of Professor Emeritus **W.H. Poole, BA**.

'35 **J.O. Phillipson, BSc(Pharm)**, has retired from Woodward's after 28 years of service and now works part-time with Sprague Drugs, Edmonton.

'40 **Charles O. (Ozzie) Buchanan, BSc(Eng)**, an employee of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting since 1939, joined the ranks of the retired in February.

'41 The new head of the Edmonton Chamber of Mines has suddenly found himself with another new job following a busy year of retirement. **Norman A. Lawrence, BSc(Eng)**, was recently elected chairman of Ponderay Exploration Company Limited, an independent oil and mineral exploration company. Mr. Justice **William Haddad, BA**, was officially sworn into the Alberta Supreme Court appellate division recently.

'42 **Herbert Coutts, MA**, former dean of education, was recently named an Officer of the Order of Canada by Governor-General Jules Léger.

'44 **Ben M. MacLeod, BSc**, medical officer at the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission, has been appointed its chairman.

'45 A prominent Alberta Liberal, **Hu Harries, BSc(Ag)**, has been appointed to a three-member commission that will inquire into beef and veal marketing. International recognition has been accorded **William Lobay, BSc(Ag)**, head of weed control and field services with the Alberta Department of Agriculture. He recently was presented with a plaque "for outstanding contributions to progress in weed science and for leadership and inspiration to others in the field." **Doris Anderson, BA**, editor of *Chatelaine* magazine and longtime advocate of women's rights, has been named a Companion of the Order of Canada.

'47 **R. Kenneth Lobb, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed technical director at the Naval Air Development Center in Warminster, Pennsylvania. His new responsibilities include mathematics, high-energy laser and strategic systems support.

'48 **Ross Lamb, BSc(Eng)**, has resigned his position as public utilities commission general manager in Oakville, Ontario.

'49 **R.S. Trussler, BSc(Eng)**, assistant general manager of Calgary's Electric System, has been named vice-chairman of the Electric Utility Planning Council. **R.B. Bailey, BSc**, is executive vice-president and general manager of Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Limited. For a man who was a student and teacher in "little red schoolhouses" collecting old school texts is a natural hobby for **John Sandercock, BEd**, a retired Edmonton public school board principal. His furnace room wall is lined with hundreds of books, one dating to the year the CPR joined East and West.

'50 **E.N. (Ed) Edmundson, BCom**, is physical distribution manager in Western Canada for General Paint Corporation. A former mayor of Edmonton, **Ivor Dent, BEd**, is studying public administration at Oxford University for three or four months. Former president of the Students' Union and distinguished barrister **Tevie H. Miller, LLB**, was installed recently as a district court judge.

'51 **A.M. McIntosh, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Pacific Petroleum Limited.

George D. Molnar, MD, formerly with the Mayo Foundation in Minnesota, will become chairman of The University of Alberta's Department of Medicine in July.

C. Gordon MacRae, MD, has been appointed psychiatrist in chief of the Royal Ottawa Hospital's department of psychiatry. **Cameron Steer, LLB**, was recently named a member of the Supreme Court trial division.

'52 **William J. Sheptycki, BSc**, is leaving his position as general manager of Golden Eagle Oil and Gas Limited in Calgary to become managing director of Ultramar Iran Oil Company.

'53 **Edward Stack, LLB**, has been appointed a provincial judge in Alberta. Lieutenant-Colonel **F.C. Haley, MD**, is in charge of a medical-dental company at Ismailia airfield, Egypt.

'54 **Bruce M. Dafee, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Northwestern Utilities Limited.

'56 **H. Earl Joudrie, BA**, has been appointed chairman of the board of Ashland Oil Canada Limited. **E.J. Barry, BSc(Eng)**, is director of energy supply planning for Calgary Power Limited. Colonel **S.E.S.J. Wood, LLB**, has been named chairman of the Conference of Defence Associations. **J.E. Michaud, BSc(Eng)**, is now vice-president planning and development for Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Limited.

'57 **John K. Burrell, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed director of operations for Foothills Pipelines Limited. **Norman R. Gish, BA**, is vice-president, general manager, and secretary for B.C. Forest Products Limited. **Allen L. Taylor, BSc**, is with the Research Laboratory of the 3M Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

'58 **Allan Wachowich, LLB**, has been appointed to the Edmonton district court. **Leroy Anholt, MD**, was the only Albertan named recently as a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

'59 **Robert Bischoff, BSc(Pharm)**, is a Captain in the medical-dental company of the Canadian contingent, United Nations Middle East Force, Egypt. **Walder G. White, LLB**, has been appointed a judge in the provincial juvenile court. **Peter Hlushko, BSc(Ag)**, received a postgraduate diploma in continuing education recently from the University of Saskatchewan.

'60 **Donald L. Weiss, BSc(Eng)**, is vice-president, Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited, and Northwestern Utilities Limited. **John Condor, BA**, is now deputy-chief of the Bank of Canada.

'61 **Don J. Boyer, LLB**, has been re-elected chairman of the Edmonton Police Commission.

'62 **Alex Omelchuk, MD**, is president-elect of the Alberta branch of the College of Family Physicians of Canada. **Wayne W. Haigh, BSc(Eng)**, is vice-president of Techmate Inc., in Torrance, California, and is primarily involved in fluid mechanics research.

'63 **John Roshak, BA**, a registered psychologist, has joined the staff of A.W. Fraser & Associates Limited. **John J. Barr, BA**, has addressed himself to the Social Credit period in Alberta in *The Dynasty: the Rise and Fall of Social Credit in Alberta*, recently released by McClelland and Stewart. **George R. Oake, BA**, has moved to the editorship of the *Victoria Times*. **Allan B. (Bert) Reynolds, BEd**, has completed his first book-length work, *Siding 16*, in the area of non-fiction. **A.S. Imrie, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed chief geologist for B.C. Hydro, Vancouver.

'64 **Arnold Frank Rand, BSc(Ag)**, recently received a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Saskatchewan. **Ellen (Picard) Jacobs, BEd, LLB '67**, Assistant Professor of Law, has been appointed associate dean of the Faculty of Law. Daon Development Corporation has announced the appointment of **Mac D. Campbell, BA**, as treasurer of the company. **Len Luders, BPE**, has been appointed principal of the Composite High School in Grande Prairie. **Nes W. Plotke, BSc(Eng)**, is marketing manager with Monmax-H&G Services based in Calgary. **Clifford Wulff, BSc(Ag)**, has resigned as general manager of Prince Edward Island's land development corporation to accept a position with the federal department of regional economic expansion in

Saskatoon. **D.L. Singer, DDS**, has been appointed head of the department of oral biology at the University of Saskatchewan.

'65 The British Columbia department of Agriculture farm economics branch has **Bruce Hackett, BSc(Ag)**, as its head.

'66 **Mark L. Burggren, BSc(Eng)**, is plant manager of Seaforth's Plastics Limited, Fort Garry, Manitoba, which produces over four million pounds of polyethylene products annually. **Renee Piche, BEd**, is counsellor at Algonquin College, Pembroke, Ontario. The appointment of **Jim Bradley, BSc(Ag)**, as agriculture editor of *The Western Producer* was announced recently.

'67 **Raymond Robert Lewchuk, BA**, has received a postgraduate diploma in curriculum studies from the University of Saskatchewan. **Willie Littlechild, BPE**, was the recent winner of the Tom Longboat trophy as Canada's top Indian athlete. **Ron Lappage, BPE**, is assistant professor in the school of health and physical education in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

'68 **David Rehorick, BA**, is assistant professor in the department of sociology at the University of New Brunswick. **Elizabeth Bolstler, BA**, is strengthening the confidential assistants group associated with A.W. Fraser & Associates Limited.

'69 **Chuck Huedepohl, BSc(Ag)**, has been appointed assistant livestock supervisor with the Alberta Department of Agriculture. He will assist in beef cattle performance testing. **Barbara Racine, BSc(Nu)**, is now assistant executive director (nursing practice), Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, B.C.

'70 **William H. Ford, MD**, has begun medical practise in Oliver, B.C. **George Monkman, MD**, a recent graduate in medicine, has entered the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine as a resident in orthopedics. **Terry B. Legaarden, BSc(Pharm)**, is manager of Woodward's (Westmount) pharmacy department in Edmonton.

'71 **E.M. Janke, MD**, has been posted back to Canada after a recent stint with a medical-dental company, Canadian contingent, United Nations Middle East Force, in Egypt. **Robert H. Sharp, MA(PE)**, is serving as lecturer at the Scottish School of Physical Education, Scotland.

'72 **Gordon Lippolt, MD**, is a captain with a medical-dental company in Egypt, while **Brain Olson, MD**, a captain, has recently returned to Canada from there. **Moses A. Olade, MSc**, has been awarded a PhD by the University of British Columbia and has accepted an appointment as lecturer at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. **Wayne Page, BPE**, is recreation director at Stettler. **Robert S. Hickman, MD**, has joined the staff of the Newell Associate Clinic, Brooks.

'73 **Marshall Garriott, DDS**, is also with a medical-dental company, Canadian contingent, in Egypt. **Donald M. Little, PhD(Ed)**, of Acadia's School of Education was conference chairman recently when the first National Congress of the Council of Exceptional Children convened in Ottawa. Who would believe that a 24-year-old lawyer, who burns incense, wears blue jeans and listens to the Rolling Stones would be appointed a member of the Victoria City Police Commission. **Jean Watchuk, LLB**, can't believe it herself, and says she is the only woman and the youngest ever to be appointed to the job. **Laureen Ross, MD**, is a member of the Moroka Methodist Mission Hospital in Thab'nchu in the Orange Free State of South Africa, a government-sponsored native hospital serving a population of about 100,000 people. **Fae-Anne Ival, BSc(Nu)**, is a member of the Dooley Foundation in Laos, teaching health as well as nursing at a 50-bed hospital. **Doug Harboway, BSc**, is a member of the Vulcan, Alberta detachment of the RCMP.

'74 **David Reid, MD**, a graduate with distinction, has been accepted as a resident in orthopaedics at The University of Alberta Hospital. **Rodney Bruce Simpson, BSc(Ag)**, a graduate of the first class in forestry and the recipient of the Schlich Memorial Award, is at Utah State University as a research assistant, department of forest science.